

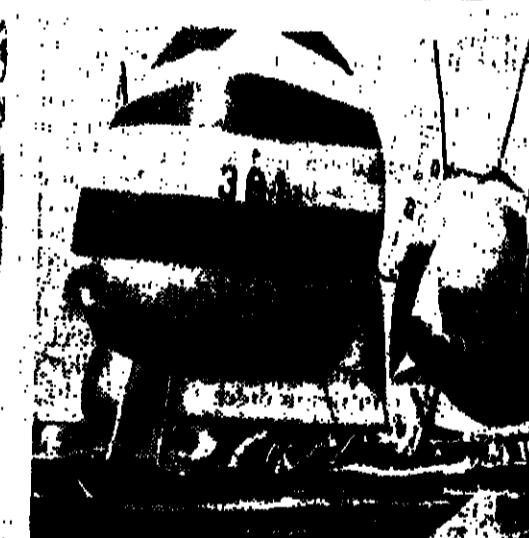


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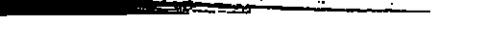
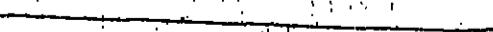
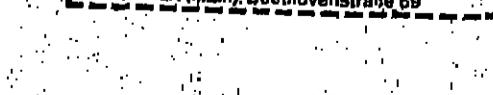
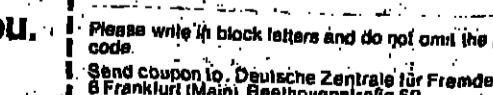
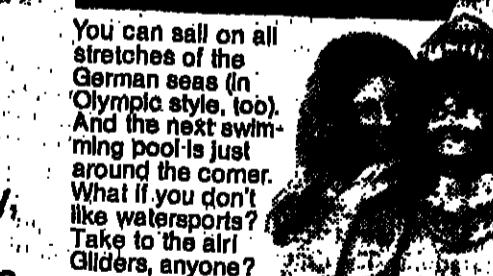
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■ EAST-WEST RELATIONS

'Change by means of rapprochement' is the keynote of Bonn's new approach

Hannoversche Allgemeine

There has been continual discussion of whether a bear can be domesticated or a shark transformed into a harmless aquarium-dweller ever since conflict between East and West began and both sides continue to wonder.

In the eyes of a root and branch Communist monopoly capitalism is a man-eater. Pulling its teeth is not enough to render it harmless; the killer must be killed.

The West, in contrast, has always harboured hopes of the Russian bear in the long run desisting from using its claws. The only bone of contention has been and continues to be whether or not the bear has yet learnt to exercise restraint.

This is the leading question behind the Berlin talks, behind Salt and behind the possible negotiations on troop cuts in Europe or the Middle East.

Has the Soviet Union become more peaceful than it used to be or are we merely experiencing another temporary phase of Soviet restraint to be followed sooner or later by a fresh spate of aggressiveness?

The history of East-West relations since the Second World War could indeed be portrayed as a continuous succession of periods during which the West has felt that the Soviet leadership has had a

confidence in the West which has been dashed.

American hopes of Stalin being prepared to cooperate in peace were dispelled shortly after the war when Poland was ruthlessly Sovietised and dashed once and for all when Moscow engineered the Communist putsch in Prague.

Confident assumptions that Stalin's successors took the idea of peaceful coexistence seriously were disproved in Hungary in 1956 and when, at the end of the fifties, hope that the Soviet Union had come of age and was at long last prepared to forgo adventurous policies again came to the fore, Nikita Khrushchev promptly engineered the 1962 Cuban crisis.

The last trough in this succession of ups and downs was in 1968 when the world temporarily harboured hopes that Moscow might be prepared to tolerate reformism in Czechoslovakia. Again the crunch came overnight.

Many people in the West have accordingly come to the conclusion that hopes

of any change whatsoever in Soviet policies are in vain. As one observer once put it, "Waiting for a Soviet Dubcek is like waiting for Godot; he never comes."

The policy towards the Eastern Bloc that this country has pursued over the past year and a half defies understanding, though, unless the policymakers reckon there is at least a chance that the Soviet Union is now more interested in peaceful cooperation than in the maintenance of confrontation with the West.

Disregarding details of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw, it is mainly the Opposition's deep distrust of this view that has led to disagreement among the political parties in Bonn.

The differences of opinion are, however, by no means as clear-cut as they were ten or twenty years ago. The Christian Democrats are no longer utterly convinced that the East will never change and the Federal government, although it may not be keen on publicising the fact, has doubts as to whether in the long run Soviet influence in Europe.

Moscow's opposition to European integration, for example is both defensive (since the European Community could gain influence on Eastern Europe) and offensive (since the maintenance of nation-states would perpetuate European weakness).

It is characteristic of the present international system that the two rival superpowers cannot observe mutual neutrality. Where one leaves a vacuum the other will promptly try to take its place.

Were the West to show signs of weakness in Berlin, for instance, the Soviet Union would not hesitate to take advantage — just as the United States would not hesitate to re-establish its former predominance in the Middle East were the Soviet Union to do so — suddenly surprise fit of peacemaking, to withdraw from that part of the world.

As long as one views the other as a bear and the other the one as a shark this is bound to be the case.

So the peace is safest where the situation is clearest. At the moment the East sets great store by recognition of existing frontiers in Europe.

In the present situation, then, their warnings must amount to an implication that all these changes may be but part and parcel of a comprehensive smoke-screen designed by the Soviet leaders to generate a false sense of security in the West.

Once the West has become less attentive and starts to neglect defence preparedness, the argument continues, — once the West is weak enough, that is, the Soviet bear will bare its claws overnight.

Advocates of the present Bonn policy towards the Eastern Bloc cannot with certainty preclude this possibility. In persisting with the policy they must hope

it will in the long run have an educational effect.

One peaceful relations between East and West have been established and the Soviet side too comes to realise what advantages can be gained from cooperation the inclination to revert to confrontation will, it is hoped, gradually decline.

In other words *Wandel durch Annäherung* (change by means of rapprochement) is no longer merely the tenor of this country's target in intra-German relations — the idea is to be applied on a world-wide scale.

A glance behind the scenes of day-to-day events, as it were, is sufficient to indicate that there is little point in argument as to whether present Soviet policy is aimed at maintaining or extending Soviet influence in Europe.

Despite all the disappointments and setbacks that have surrounded the Four-Power Talks on Berlin in the past fifteen months the atmosphere at the moment still seems to be decidedly cordial.

China is engaged in port development in Dar-es-Salam, Tanzania, lending to guerrillas in South Yemen etc. (the two prongs of a possible movement towards Oman and the Gulf), is on good terms with whose sister was cordially received 1971 May Day parade in Peking late been using the facilities of harbour and is pressing ahead with building.

Chinese foreign trade, estimated about 36 million dollars, may be by the nationalised Pakistan may, which is to be increased by units over the next five years, but can be no doubt that Peking's aim the Indian Ocean is designed as a future naval base.

The Gilgit road may be considered a wonder of infrastructure but as China is still a protracted business similarly as the road starts in itself here, too, which deserve to be given special attention. For instance Herr Stoph underlined the point that the SED had always let itself be guided by the considerations of a centralised State planning programme, linking this closely with economic calculations and tempering it with recognition of the fact that working

In the speeches made by the Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev at the SED party political conference in East Berlin there are certain passages that bring up the old Communist ideas of the role of Capitalism in the history of the world.

In the circumstances a port in Pakistan, Chittagong, for instance, will be far more convenient. Two of the major Chinese roadbuilding projects southerly direction are indeed small East Pakistan. They are the road Shigatse, Tibet, via Gangtok, Sikkim, the road from Kunming, Yunnan, Ledo in Indian Assam.

As soon as these two projects completed the Chinese will be able to access to the Indian Ocean and Pakistan and so securing a further against what, it is feared, the Soviet Union will do to secure hegemony of one of the major oceans.

Oskar Wagner
(Die Welt, 15 June 1971)

Continued from page 1
rity from Nato countries a topic about which the Soviet Union would very much like to parley.

Having agreed not to discuss any limitation on weapons of this kind in the Salt talks with the United States the subject could be raised at either troop cut or nuclear power talks.

American government spokesmen note, however, that Nato has always responded unanimously to moves by the other side. The Soviet proposal will be considered in consultation with our Nato allies, the State Department has said.

Like the troop cut talks proposal the suggestion of a conference of the five nuclear powers also formed part of Leonid Brezhnev's speech to the Soviet Communist Party congress on 30 March.

Moscow's peace offensive

It too failed to meet with an immediate response.

Soviet and other Eastern Bloc representatives in Washington now claim that the importance of this speech has been underestimated in the West.

Reference is made to the mentions of an increase in living standards and the inadequate productivity of past Soviet methods and to the desire for close economic and technological cooperation that is to form the basis of policy towards the West.

Even so, American specialists doubt whether the exchange of goods and technological know-how can ever come up to Soviet expectations.

generous in granting export licences for the goods that are still subject to government approval because of their possible strategic importance.

Mack, one of the major American manufacturers of commercial vehicles, has signed a preliminary agreement on the equipment of what is planned to be a large commercial vehicle plant in the Soviet Union.

The prospects seem better than they did last year when a similar project backed by Ford's came to naught, largely because the US Defence Secretary was too keen on the idea.

Even so, American specialists doubt whether the exchange of goods and technological know-how can ever come up to Soviet expectations.

Hans B. Meyer
(Der Tagesspiegel, 22 June 1971)

Sino-Soviet des

GDR on Indian Ocean

South and South-East Asia has some time been the major focus of the Sino-Soviet conflict. The stage, the most part set in July 1969, Brezhnev announced his plan for collective security system of the Socialist Unity Party (SED),

the eighth party political conference

as the first without Walter Ulbricht since the German Democratic Republic was set up,

Brezhnev announced his plan for

the Suez Canal from the Arab to

the Suez Canal from

ARMED FORCES

Shortage of recruits ties in with soldiering crisis

Describing the recruitment problem in the 1970 Defence White Paper, the government stated that the armed forces suffered from a shortage of specialists just as many other branches of our prosperous industrial society.

Too few soldiers have signed on for a long period of service. The White Paper stated that a further 2,600 officers and 26,000 non-commissioned officers were needed.

This is the same problem faced by industry and other professions. But the armed forces cannot afford this shortage if they are to form an effective striking force.

The shortage is still with us. Though a number of organisational or material improvements were proposed or implemented, the shortage of manpower in the armed forces has still not been overcome.

These figures must be analysed a little. As could have been expected, the army, about 310,000 strong suffers most from the shortage of recruits. Technical units such as tank and flying groups are exceptions. With them, and with the highly technical naval and air force units, recruitment is tolerable.

But with the army and with those units of the navy and air force that are essentially responsible for security there is such a shortage of long-service soldiers that the daily round of duty for some company commanders has become a permanent adventure with an uncertain outcome. In the case of some non-commissioned officers — some of whom are conscripts — who have to take charge of high-grade weapon systems,

If appearances are not deceptive, this

More education for officers

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The Bundeswehr sees two reasons for devoting more of its attention to the training and advance training of its long-service soldiers.

The first reason is modern technology and its demands for more specialists with more and more training.

The idea that there can be a standardised course of training for officers, or at least a large part of them, is gradually losing all logical foundation. This also erodes the idea of an officer's career as a profession.

In the armed forces today there is a growing trend to recruit the larger and larger numbers of specialists needed by signing them on for a certain period from private industry, and then allowing them to return to civilian life when the service period has ended. Proposals made by the Ellwahn Commission have tried to take account of this situation.

The second reason is that of officer prestige. The officer's career must remain attractive so that the role set by defence policy can be carried out.

An officer must be able to hold his own in competition with civilian professions. A form of academic training seems to be needed, not specifically by those officers now serving but by those who will sign on for a short or long term of duty in future.

(*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland*, 16 June 1971)

Süddeutsche Zeitung

situation will deteriorate instead of improving in the next few years. Many of the longer-service non-commissioned officers will be leaving the army as their service agreements of twelve or fifteen years lapse.

There is however a negligible percentage of non-commissioned officers who will sign on again after their eight-year service period is over. At present the figure is only 2.6 per cent while ten per cent are needed.

The situation is just as gloomy where shorter-service officers are concerned.

Only 47 per cent of the annual recruitment necessary to the army is covered.

School-leavers' interest in the army is minimal and can only be aroused by conducting a relatively successful recruitment campaign among conscripts who have just left school and have signed on for two years.

Even if plans to take the sting out of the permanent recruitment shortage by increasing financial incentives still further were to succeed, the aim of forming an economically viable and militarily appropriate relationship between conscripts and longer-service soldiers would still extend far into the future.

As the armed forces have been affected by recruiting worries since they were established the reasons seem to be deeper than analysis of the White Paper suggests.

The recruitment problem seems to be due primarily to the crisis affecting soldiering as a profession and the causes of this are too complicated to be overcome by a series of technocratic solutions.

The crisis in soldiering is due mainly to technological developments in the field of weapons and armoury, especially the methods of nuclear destruction.

As this involves a change in the concept of war — wars are prevented by deterrents — the soldier's idea of his profession is radically affected.

The changed role of the armed forces demands that the soldier or officer is aware of his overall responsibility to society. Integration into society is not the aim but the pre-condition for the existence of armed forces in the atomic age.

This obviously demands a new way of thinking within the armed forces, not as the former staff officer responsible for a reduction in the army, ex-Brigadier General Karst put it, "ignoring the political background of the National Socialist regime, military training of that era is still effective and successful."

More conscripts will serve less time, Minister Schmidt announces

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has announced in Bremen that the period of military service could be shortened if the number of conscripts were increased.

Speaking at a Social Democrat congress on armed forces policy, Schmidt said that the government would announce measures this autumn to call up 75 per cent of all those eligible, instead of the present figure of 60 per cent, and reduce the eighteen-month period of military service by two to three months.

Referring to defence issues, Schmidt



Professor Thomas Ellwain (left) presenting his report on the Bundeswehr to Minister Helmut Schmidt. With the Minister is Inspector-General of the Bundeswehr Ulrich de Maizière.

LABOUR RELATIONS

Trade unions discuss their role in united Europe

Have trade unions in the European Economic Community failed to take advantage of thirteen years of European unity? Many delegates attending the twentieth European Congress organised by this country's Trade Union Confederation during the Recklinghausen Festival seem to think so.

There was a good reason for choosing "The European Confederation of Free Trade Unions — a new force for Europe" as the theme for discussion by trade unionists, politicians, journalists and Common Market representatives attending the congress.

A European Trade Union Secretariat has long existed within the framework of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. But it was only when the European Association was set up in 1969 that the chance to operate successfully at Common Market level was offered.

The trade unionists criticised the lack of democratic organisation in the European Community. The limited rights of the European Parliament and the negligible participation of the various labour groups in Common Market policy were of their targets.

Theo Russchert, the Secretary General of the European Confederation of Free Trade Unions, regretted the fact that the unions had not been consulted on the economic and currency union.

Workers were also represented on the economic and social committees, he said. Heinz Oskar Vetter, the Chairman of the Federal Republic Trade Union Confederation, announced that talks were soon to begin with the president of the European Parliament.

Delegates at Recklinghausen agreed that the broad mass of European labour could form a new force for a democratic Europe. A third of the sixty million workers within the Common Market are organised in trade unions but they are already wondering whether the generation now being born will be able to provide sufficient cover to pay the pensions of older members of the population when they reach working age.

Experts believe that this will be the case. The number of foreign workers (contributors) will have increased by then from the present figure of two million to three and a half million and will later increase to five million.

But technical progress and economic productivity will also grow even if there is a low birth rate and the Federal Republic will not be dependent on foreign workers. The smaller number of children could relieve some of the strains now felt in the educational sphere. Perhaps in future there will not be so much expenditure required on schools and universities.

(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, 13 June 1971)

Relations with trade unions in France and Italy were also mentioned. Vetter, who is also Chairman of the European Association, said that before there was any cooperation with these unions it must be known whether they support a united Europe. Until this question was cleared up, there was unlikely to be any cooperation though he did not rule out the possibility of joint action on specific issues.

Relations with trade unions in the applicant countries of Great Britain, the Irish Republic, Denmark and Norway also pose problems. The Scandinavian trade unionists, who were not present, were violently attacked at Recklinghausen for not entering into discussions with their fellow-unionists in the Common Market. Vetter said that things would probably

change here too after the Community had been enlarged.

There was no shortage of ideas for trade union cooperation at Common Market level. The most interesting proposals, most of them put forward by Manfred Lahnstein, the head of Haferkamp's Cabinet, were the creation of greater solidarity by setting up a joint strike fund, continual cooperation between the scientific institutes of the national trade union federations, the foundation of European Trade Union Academy, a regular exchange of views between the unions' currency experts, the establishment of permanent union legations at the Common Market authorities in Brussels and an improvement of work done abroad by the national organisations, especially in individual spheres of the economy.

(Das Parlament, 19 June 1971)

Intuitive judgment of men can be a snare

The industrial psychology section of the West German Psychologists Association held its annual congress in Bielefeld from 7 to 9 June and paid special attention to the subject of personnel reports and promotion.

The large amount of interest shown in the congress — it was attended by 160 psychologists — was due to the fact that psychologists are asked more and more often to train people to give systematic and objective reports on their staff.

At a time when professions, jobs and occupations are being swapped more frequently than ever before, particular importance must be attached to giving objective judgments of ability and talent.

As a person's private life and that of his family depend on the judgment of a superior, no effort can be too great in ensuring that people are guarded against incorrect or superficial judgments.

The congress in Bielefeld discussed a variety of methods and already tested procedures to reveal the potential sources of error in the evaluation systems and in the figure of the judge himself.

Only when the people who have to make these judgments know how their verdict can be falsified, distorted or misinterpreted can the main features of evaluation be defined and the judgment techniques taught.

Anyone considering himself to be an intuitively good judge of men must learn that a sweeping, unconsidered and emotional judgment could prove a permanent obstacle in a person's career.

Staff reports are part of professional life. The only way of carrying out these judgments responsibly for both the firm and staff is to make present knowledge and experience available to all concerned. The congress of labour psychologists has certainly contributed to this.

(Die Welt, 12 June 1971)

PERSONALITIES

Weyer resigns

After sixteen years in office the leader of the Free Democrats in North Rhine-Westphalia, Willi Weyer, plans to stand down in 1972. Even though this intention that has been in Herr Weyer's mind for some time was made public a few days earlier than originally planned, the fact that it has been announced at the right time and takes effect in a year when there are no elections makes this resignation an example of democratic changing-of-the-guard that has been exercised all too rarely in this country.

Willi Weyer has many times shown his skill at making the right tactical manoeuvre and expounding his political knowledge, for instance on the question of property rights.

Nevertheless as the FDP changed into a reforming party he was left more and more in the background. Despite his worries and possible concern about the new direction his party is taking, the fighter Weyer has not pushed his resignation so far as to prevent himself attempting to set the signals for the next party-political conference in Freiburg according to his own ideas.

He is without doubt a father-figure for the North Rhine-Westphalian branch of FDP and has managed to hold the party together despite the National Liberal Action schism. This was largely to do with his strict discipline which was generally accepted since it was based on the strength of his personality.

When Willi Weyer leaves, the image of the liberals in the Rhine and Weser area will possibly be less clear-cut.

But Weyer's influence seems to be indispensable for the stabilisation of the SPD/FDP coalition in Düsseldorf (which only has a slim majority in the provincial assembly) and in turn the coalition government in Bonn. Weyer is among the kingmakers of the SPD/FDP coalition government.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 June 1971)

Flach hopeful

About two per cent of CDU voters could be won over to the Free Democrats at the next general election or won back after turning their backs on the party at previous elections, according to the Secretary-General designate of the FDP Karl-Hermann Flach.

Therefore, he said, it is essential to break through the defamation of the party by putting across to these people "crystal clear" social-services-policy aims and thus overcoming the undercurrent of fear that these voters have of the FDP.

At a meeting of the FDP at the Theodor Heuss Academy in Gummersbach-Karl-Hermann Flach said that at the party political conference in Freiburg in October the FDP should publish a number of definite social-services-policy decisions on matters such as the accumulation of capital wealth in private hands, worker participation in management as well as rent legislation.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 12 June 1971)

Ehmke's walks

Horst Ehmke, Minister without Portfolio in the Chancellor's Office, broke with tradition that had grown up from the Erhard and Kiesinger eras and asked the members of his staff to take a walk in the grounds of the Palais Schaumburg during the mid-day break.

He explained: "Those who don't have any time to go for walks don't go for walks because they don't have any time. But those who do have time don't go for walks because people might think they have nothing better to do with their time."

(Handelsblatt, 12 June 1971)

Josef Stingl addresses Gerontological Association

Speaking at the fifth Congress of the Gerontological Association at Nuremberg, Josef Stingl, the President of the Federal Labour Bureau stated that old people were particularly threatened by sources.

State Secretary Karl-Wilhelm Böckeler and Professor Thomas Ellwain, the

and Professor Thomas Ellwain, the head of the commission, have not mentioned how much everything will cost.

They were at a disadvantage when it came to applying for a post, as a younger man was always preferred, their professional qualifications were poor, their ability to compete was affected by failing health, university graduates were preferred for top jobs and old people often lacked the desire and opportunity for further training.

Stingl stressed that labour exchanges should give more help. The older person's position in society must also be re-examined and redefined.

At the end of March 1971 some 28.3 per cent of the 120,514 unemployed

logical questions connected with them would no longer be so acute when the worker could retire at the earliest possible opportunity.

If but workers decided to continue working until 68, difficulties would increase, Professor Blume added.

Speaking on the problems connected with setting up central retraining centres for older workers, Professor Blume stated that retraining a man once he had reached forty was considered impossible however good educational methods were.

If the mobility of older workers were to be increased, retraining must begin at the latest between the ages of thirty and forty.

In future there should be some attempt made to prepare fifty-year-old workers for the approaching difficulties of old age.

(Die Welt, 21 June 1971)

Retraining problems and the socio-

■ THE STAGE

Street theatre livens up Brunswick dramatically

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Peace reigns again in Brunswick. The younger citizens are saddened to see the hundred or so actors leave the city, but the older generation views their departure with relief. Peace has returned for the first time since Whitsun.

In the past few days the theatre has come to the markets, squares, alleys and parking lots of Brunswick on the occasion of the First International Boulevard Theatre Rendezvous.

For the five-day event the "public conscience" was tried and tested. There was plenty of encouragement to get discussion groups going and the scene was blessed with beautiful summer weather.

So lively verbal battles *al fresco* began in the public places of Brunswick. Apprentices and *Gastarbeiter* (foreign workers) were able to express their problems.

There were many volunteer helpers in the planning and organisation of this rendezvous of pavement theatre.

It is planned to hold this event again in future years alternating with the puppet theatre week, which will take place every three years. Other aspects of the theme art and the public will be tackled in the years to come.

Three art teachers sent out the invites and theatre groups, bands and solo actors from Britain, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, many areas of the Federal Republic and West Berlin accepted.

The programme they put on was not much like many of the artificial experiments such as those of the former student-theatre, but more a series of pieces on social criticism, or alternatively,

an invitation to initiate socially critical activities.

Bourgeois audiences such as are attracted by the "culinary" theatre were not welcomed. Audience participation was what the organisers wanted. Enlightenment was the aim and not enjoyment of art for art's sake.

It is estimated that 50,000 people took part in the five-day event and an average of one Mark per capita of Brunswick's population was contributed.

The main emphasis was clearly on the continuation and liberal extension of the agit-prop movement, permeated with elements of rock-music, collages (advertising slogans and tape-recorded documentaries) and drastic, sometimes burlesque, exaggerations of situations and types in society using the barest props and papier-mâché masks.

Scenery was changed as quickly as required and most groups of actors, who were formed from ordinary people ranging from apprentice building workers to men of the cloth, appeared in several different locations in Brunswick in the course of the day, acting in various productions.

They travelled around in minibuses, packing all the props and scenery they had acquired into the back, and unpacking it equally quickly. But before they moved on from one "stage" to another they made sure they stopped and discussed matters in hand with all who were interested.

Some of the groups needed nothing more than a megaphone to make themselves heard, others did not even need that, while yet others spent hours setting up a barrage of amplifiers.

Whether the groups used complicated electronic equipment or virtually medieval, spartan props making their pro-



Berlin's Kreuzberger Street Theatre company performing in Brunswick
(Photo: Andreas Tietze)

ductions as simple as in Shakespeare's day the themes they treated were similar.

They concerned problems on the factory floor, the division of property, consuming compulsion, the education of apprentices, *Gastarbeiter* and rents.

Among the groups taking part were Floh de Cologne and Interpol (both from Cologne), Industrie-theater Rhein-Ruhr, Kreuzberger Strassentheater, Die Roten Steine (from Berlin), Theater K (from Munich), Kindertheater (Augsburg), Die Schwarze Katze (Hamburg), Pfeil (from Münster) and Blomkraft from Sweden.

It was not so much the terrorisation of passersby that tends short performances of the John Bell from England so much as the way made passersby uncertain with thought-out actions based on behaviour psychology. Likewise the perfor-

mer of the First Vienna Working Group.

Accompanied by a singer as schweig muss gewienert werden & scheland muss Europa Webebleiben!" (Brunswick must be West Germany must remain Europe's West) they scrubbed the pavement Burgplatz with Ata scouring powder housewives looked on, shaking heads.

None of the performances charged prices for entry, apart from a guest performance of the Tréteaux Libres from Geneva in and around the Stadt whose performance stood out in the rest of the programme with its ambiguity, a mixture of hi-Buddhism, Karl May festival, play symbolism and rumbustious pi-

et. It also smacks of a return to nature. In the Indian raga art three original systems of music combine in rare purity. Melody, the rhythm of the tabla drums and improvisation are heard without being mixed with harmony or polyphony.

A starist based his music on a raga scale. He first takes one of the large number of possibilities offered, transforming it on his wonderfully versatile instrument into a pure, supple melody.

All his concentration goes into this process. First it is introverted, a slowly flowing stream. Then it races to an ecstatic finale to the beat of the tabla.

The individual non-tempered notes are inflected, illuminated, intimated or raised to glissandi. There is nothing constant in raga art – apart from the concentration of the player-cum-composer who fashions the ritual.

Raga becomes the symbol of complete individuality for whose continued existence the made-to-measure men of late Western civilisation are already having to fight.

Raga is a method demonstrating the old art of mass hypnosis and does not even require a score.

Star-playing is only the tip of an iceberg of largely unknown styles and forms of non-European music that produce the same or a similar effect, perhaps in ballet or perhaps in musical theatre.

First of all there was only scientific interest in Europe for the variety of musical forms. It is only in recent years that people have come to hear the musical arts of Africa and the Orient.

The brothers Hark and Marquard Hark were better at linking political claims aesthetic realisation effectively. *Il desir, Wir starb Roland S. (How Pak S. died)* and *Einer wird verletzt, der stirbt und wird vergessen* (A man wounded, dreams, dies and is forgotten) were their contributions.

Following the dangerous fifth year Hof Film festivals the question must be asked how they are to continue in the future, since there can be no question of any individual strokes of genius or to the fore this year.

The festival in the Bavarian town comes after Oberhausen and is able to offer nothing new.

Even the idea that the public should informed about films that are never come to the normal cinema circuit only partially realised.

Unlike in previous years film

have shown reluctance to pull appearance at Hof and many who did turn up were not too eager to enter into discussions about their

On the other hand we did see some relevant political films, the most important of this kind at the moment. For instance there was *Kohlen für die Naunynstraße* and Helma Sanders' *Industrielle Reservearmee* already shown in Oberhausen.

One point that might prove symptomatic and not just for the Hof Film Festival is that the biggest success was achieved by the beat group Guru Guru as well as Limp Fuchs with their primitive eccentric music show.

Die Strafexpedition (The punitive expedition) by the Hungarian Dezsö Magyar, which received the Hof Festival short-film prize, purposely avoided the

Continued from page 6

ment was the Japanese Yoshio Nakajima who lives in Gothenburg and was able to take a few exotic and banal things from a little case and transmogrify onlookers, creating poetic situations – setting up an island of calm in the midst of a tumult of shopping and traffic. Very few were able to escape the gentle penetration and intensity of his lyric Surrealism.

A fauna of this rendezvous could lead other cities to follow suit. They must find clear spaces on which creation, play, discussion, exhibition and music-making can be carried out. They will become places where humans do not rush past each other, but meet each other, understand each other, produce an act.

"Fiction" art would thus probably return to its original function as a medium, and people and cities would once again become living organism. *Peter Winter*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 11 June 1971)

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 12 June 1971)

MUSIC

Oriental music impresses Berlin audience

the sweet soft sound of the Indian star is significant in pop music. The instrument's rich vibrations spread the atmosphere of a psychedelic world of gods that demanded by a younger generation that lack of civilisation.

The consumer of hallucinatory drugs will close his eyes with pleasure when he hears the un-European sound wafting into his room with its metallically clear tone.

The popularity enjoyed by Indian music in Europe and America – the truly great star-players appear in large halls with their instruments attached to amplifiers – is probably more than a sign of escapism and boredom with Western culture.

It also smacks of a return to nature. In the Indian raga art three original systems of music combine in rare purity. Melody, the rhythm of the tabla drums and improvisation are heard without being mixed with harmony or polyphony.

A starist based his music on a raga scale. He first takes one of the large number of possibilities offered, transforming it on his wonderfully versatile instrument into a pure, supple melody.

His hymns to the deity have official authority. Ashik Feysullah Cinar is a priest, his music a canonised prayer in typical Oriental idiom. His voice is hoarse, lacking any trace of falsetto.

Enthusiasm grew on the two evenings that the Ramayana Wayang Kulit shadow theatre from Malaysia performed hour-long excerpts from the Ramayana epic. It was the first time that a dalang – a master puppet player – had ever left Malaysia to practise his art.

The painted leather figures moved as if by magic in front of the white screen, through imaginary landscapes and black and white palaces. The audience saw a wild and disorderly comic strip from mythological times.

Sri Rama, a type of Asian Batman, fought and killed fire-breathing rhinoceroses and giant scorpions. He also fights the much more powerful looking princes who try to steal his bride Sita Dewi. Their fearful mask plays and sword battles all accompanied by a humorous dialogue and all performed by the dalang.

Methods were primitive though colourful behind the shadow screen. There was no stage technology, only two assistants and eight musicians playing an oboe, drums and gongs of various types.

They performed their music in the same manner as the pianist of the silent cinema. The tradition they followed guaranteed a stioic-sounding music. War is war and love is love. Only when there was a fight did the rhythmic pulses race.

The Vietnameses followed in the shape of two musicians who, typically, live in Paris far away from the war that ruins the indigenous music.

Tran Van Khe and his son Tran Quang Hai performed finely ornamented pentatonic compositions. The influences of China could be heard. Their poems were perfect melodies, seeming aristocratic and remote.

In a duet they plucked their Dan Tranh zithers with extreme tenderness and beat the sinthien in an acrobatic series of rhythms.

But the inner meaning of Vietnamese music veils its outward face. Only its most striking phenomena reach our ears, though it is astonishing and amusing.

Arabic music was represented by a Cairo ensemble including singer Ibrahim el-Haggar. The Iraqi ensemble originally invited has not been able to come.

The Egyptians were all great virtuosos and obviously belonged to the pan-Arabic sphere of entertainment. They improvised brilliant solos on the Middle Eastern

and shouting and supported by the drums. The choir members themselves beat their wooden batons together while the noise of struck stone and iron can be heard from the orchestra.

During the actual resurrection revolutionary masses seemed to flock to a central point, shouting and cheering, crying and rejoicing.

It is difficult to know whether we are at a football match or a funeral. Compared with the wild and desolate primitiveness of this music, Stravinsky's *Sacré du Printemps* is harmless, Offenbach's *Antigone* is like a composition for schools and the music to Penderecki's *Devils of Loudon* assumes the character of a bucolic melody.

Penderecki used the famous Easter Hymn of the Eastern Church for his work. *Christ is risen* is sung here in Greek, Latin and, most frequently, Church Slavonic.

Three choirs surround soloists and orchestra, singing and screaming, speaking



Imrat Khan, playing the sitar at the West Berlin festival of non-European music
(Photo: J. Cloarec)

the two Indian concerts with sitarist Imrat Khan and the two dhrupad singers Robin Kumar and Pradip Kumar Chatterjee – they are brothers – were much more cultivated on the other hand.

Imrat Khan, whose sensitive melody today surpasses that of international star Ravi Shankar, produces the silkiest of tones from the sitar and the somewhat lower surbahar.

His alaps – the slow raga overtures – do indeed seem to come from dreams of nirvana.

Walter Bachauer

(Die Welt, 10 June 1971)

Plans for Cologne Dance Academy

This year's International Summer Dance Academy will be taking place in Münsterdorf Stadium, Cologne, from 4 to 18 July.

A competition for young choreographers has been announced. It will be fourth held under the auspices of the Academy and the winning entries will be presented at the Cologne Schauspielhaus on 5 and 6 July.

The Academy has engaged a number of new lecturers including Eva Geczy of Bonn, Tatiana Grantzova of Paris and Scott Douglas of Amsterdam for Classical ballet, Mary Hinkson for modern ballet, Bill Hamilton for Scottish folk dances and Samy Molcho for pantomime.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 June 1971)

Penderecki's *Utrenja* premiered in Münster Cathedral

This, the oldest form of church hymn, is supplemented by the Easter canon of John of Damascus and combined with the unchained vitality of modern music which knows no laws or questions of style.

The mixture of Early Christian force and electric musical violence, the combination of Byzantine, Slavic and Catholic aspects from over the centuries entrances the listener and only later allows him to examine the extent to which the small amount of exterior outlay lies in direct contract to the musical and spiritual intensity.

A performance that did not take place in a church would probably lose something of its effect.

Conductor Markowski is to be admired for the way he held together the three choruses (from Cologne Radio, Hamburg Radio and the Bad Tölz boy's choir) the extraordinarily good soloists and the orchestra of the Westdeutscher Rundfunk who commissioned the work.

He controlled the ecstasy of music and sound with inspiration and surefootedness.

W. E. von Lewinski

(Deutsche Zeitung, 4 June 1971)

Forewarned and forearmed Hof's fifth film festival still fails

David Schmid was one of the most misunderstood at the festival.

Therefore they took preventive action well in advance so that Bavaria's only film festival would not be just another matter of dull routine. The routine of previous Hof Festivals however, was missing this year, not to mention the technical hitches!

Even the eagerly awaited premiere of Yugoslav Vlado Kristl's *Obriktelfilm* was a non-event. This *enfant terrible* of the Yugoslav cinema withdrew it in a huff when the festival organiser Helmut Baderwitz put on the Ganghofer film *Der Edelstahlkönig* on the first evening to set the right atmosphere.

He excused this weak jest by saying that he wanted to put the audience to the test. But Kristl retorted that Auschwitz had also been meant as a test! He urged his colleagues to withdraw their films as well, but without success.

Certainly the works on offer were wide-ranging, stretching from the disarming film spectacular for tourists from the Oberammergau Filmshow Company to the Berlin contribution *Kohlen für die Naunynstraße*.

To the credit of the organisers of the Hof festival they helped fewer films made by the three television companies prompting the public to come to the silver screen.

One exception was *Tuet alles im Finstern, damit Ihr Euerem Herrn das Licht erspart* (Do everything in the dark so that you save your Lord's light). This film by

the audience who simply wanted to see some "jolly films".

As for political films in Hof, many of them could be more accurately described as politikisch. For instance *Lob des Revolutionärs* (Praise of the revolutionary) by Helmut Wetzl which had wonderfully choreographed demonstrations to its

audience who simply wanted to see some "jolly films".

Following the dangerous fifth year Hof Film festivals the question must be asked how they are to continue in the future, since there can be no question of any individual strokes of genius or to the fore this year.

The festival in the Bavarian town comes after Oberhausen and is able to offer nothing new.

Even the idea that the public should be informed about films that are never come to the normal cinema circuit only partially realised.

Unlike in previous years film

have shown reluctance to pull

apart appearance at Hof and many who did turn up were not too eager to enter into discussions about their

again, too, carried out its destructive intent of starting a bitter discussion. For instance there was *Kohlen für die Naunynstraße* and Helma Sanders' *Industrielle Reservearmee* already shown in Oberhausen.

EDUCATION

Reorganised German studies to keep up with our changing times

DIE ZEIT

There was almost a nasty accident at the International Seminar for German Teachers arranged by the Goethe Institute in March 1970.

A group of teachers had only just entered the new building housing the department of literature at Munich University when a loud cry from high up the stairwell was heard.

A fat leather briefcase fell at the feet of the startled educationalists and its contents were strewn all over the floor as it hit the ground.

A number of notebooks lay on the tiles of the entrance hall along with a thin red book entitled *Hölderlin and the French Revolution* and several comics of the penny dreadful style that can be bought at any newsstand.

The student who had been childishly jostling one of his friends high up in the building came rushing down the stairs and casually collected everything together again. Hölderlin, the revolutionary, disappeared between notebooks and Donald Duck.

The amazed German teachers were quick to comment on how symbolic the contents of the student's briefcase were for the subject they were about to discuss.

Teachers and the French Revolution

by the Parisian Pierre Berthaux is not an indication of the susceptibility of many German scholars to left-wing ideologies. Berthaux, together with many other literary scientists, has only departed from the normal one-sided aesthetic interpretation of literature and returned to its social reality.

Hölderlin, long celebrated as a poet of pure inwardness or *Innere Welt*, did not write in an aesthetic ivory tower but began his creative activity when sharing student lodgings with Hegel and Schelling in Tübingen, and extolling the French Revolution as an act and message of civic liberty.

German studies and literature in general have made this a new starting point and probe the social reality forming a background to authors and their works.

The return of German studies to the facts of past epochs does not only result in changes when historical texts are being read however.

When the Munich student casually picked up his comics in leisure time reading material along with his demanding Hölderlin book he was admitting frankly a fact painstakingly ignored in the past — light entertaining reading is not only sought after by the "uneducated".

Comics and crime stories are read everywhere and by everybody. The millions of illustrated magazines and pop records, the popular radio and television shows entertain a wide audience and have long belonged to the leisure time activities of all social groups.

German teaching — based on the traditional aesthetic ideals of "great" literature — faced this trend for a long time without knowing what to do about it.

At first German teachers acted as if there were no mass media. Their elitist jargon disassociated itself from the contemptible language of journalists and writers.

Any professor who wrote a journalist's style and thus achieved high sales of his work was apt to be dismissed as a

humbug. After all, anything that was interesting or comprehensible was thought of as unscientific.

Literature was the domain of an elitist audience of aesthetes. It was the aim of German teachers to help educate people to find pleasure in this literature.

In the mid-fifties a number of educationalists took notice of the new literary forms of the radio play and radio feature.

At the beginning of the sixties there were numerous attempts to include films and television in literature studies.

Writers themselves appeared in these films, there were reviews of their books, discussions of their work or a portrait of the authors.

The German teachers involved in these experiments saw these films as part of literary life like the expansion of the traditional stage play by new forms such as the radio play and television film produced by technical means.

Aesthetic ideals — in this case the sense of the dramatic — may have predominated at first but in the course of time the social criticism and political aspects of the information provided by the mass media have become plain.

This flood of information swamps its audience, treating it as an anonymous mass. It reaches the young and fascinates them.

The most astonishing rubbish was written about the effects of the media on children though few people made a serious attempt to turn the modern methods of mass communication into a method of critical education.

Newspaper articles appeared in books concerned with language studies only as an example of what good literature is not. Innocent football reporters were attacked for not writing like Thomas Mann. But

now the more sensible question is being asked of what distinguishes a bad sports report from a good one.

Nowadays people are trying to describe the varying forms of communication. They no longer attack the media-makers but examine what they produce.

Stupid essay subjects such as "The curse or blessing of radio and television" are no longer set. There are already textbooks on the dramatic theory of radio plays and television films and written so that ten-year-olds can understand. Many radio plays have also been published in school editions.

Textbooks have appeared about daily newspapers, advertising, the language of pop music, films and pornography. A "Dictionary of Audio-Visual Educational Methods" gives advice on how technical methods can be used to provide better teaching.

Enlarging the traditional idea of literature is of importance in German studies' new role as part of political education. The guidelines for fifth and sixth year German teaching in Schleswig-Holstein state plainly and concisely: "Literature and media studies is particularly important that the teacher does not adopt a moralising attitude... Every pupil should read, hear and see what he wants though he should understand what he is reading, hearing and seeing."

Teachers are not only making contact with the actual linguistic world of their pupils, enabling them to have a completely different psychological and educational influence.

The expanded concept of literature also restores some meaning to the concept of great literature in the aesthetic sense of the term.

The three-stream school system of high, intermediate and elementary school was stable in the Federal Republic up to 1960 — as opposed to many other countries.

Demands for an extension of school attendance and as many opportunities for talent as possible were only accepted after considerable delay.

All this was due to the categorical statements made by a number of influential scientists on the question of talent potential.

These researchers took the results of a large number of research projects and maintained that only a small percentage of children were intelligent enough to pass the Abitur or school-leaving examination. One well-known psychiatrist mentioned the figure of five per cent.

The same psychiatrist claimed that no more than ten per cent were good enough for the intermediate examination. The vast majority of children were only good enough for an elementary school education.

The population's intelligence structure was locked up as unchanging even though some researchers did proclaim a socio-biological decline. The belief that a decline in talent was in progress between the generations has now been clearly refuted.

Along with their findings these researchers provided their own educational recommendations. They cursed the "sin committed on the young blood of the nation" by people wanting to give these "simple and honest children" a better education, and they cursed the idea of social services and a welfare state.

They cursed the idea of a broad

Education does not happen in the school alone

promotion of talent whereby the "failures", the "worthless" or "those unendowed by nature" would be pushed or provided with the appearance of talent.

In short, they painted a "gloomy picture of the educational ability of the younger generation", as Caspar Kuhlmeyer puts it in his book *Social Reform within the Social Process* issued by the Max Planck Society for Educational Research and published by Ernst Klett of Stuttgart.

Researchers abroad — as well as researchers from this country — had already shown the extent to which talent was a product of living conditions and education. School attendance often showed how fragile the allegedly "naturally endowed" limits set on talent actually were.

But conservative educational theorists were still believed when they claimed that learning ability depended on hereditary factors and that the inherited biological make-up of the population ruled out further education for the vast majority of the young.

Claims to biological validity made these research findings almost irrefutable and they assumed the character of a law of nature.

"The 'critical' examination will show that the conditions of research, the analysis of the findings and, in some cases, the methods used by the researchers are inadequate."

In the past authors both medieval and classical tended to suffocate in the ness of traditional German literature. Today they can be rediscovered as normative standard can be compared with the everyday literature of course.

Only when a pupil learns to understand and appreciate the quality of a text prepared for immediate communication and thus quickly phrased will he be able to recognise the complexity of the intensity of texts written with a degree of art.

Art transplants have always made headline news but there has never been the success hoped for. The transplanted heart has always been rejected by the patient's organism, often within a matter of months.

Surgeons have still found no way of overcoming the body's defence mechanisms and that is why they are now concentrating on the development of an artificial heart.

Now, in 1971, German teachers finally at point where they should have been ages ago — in the social studies of their pupils and their age.

Werner A. (Die Zeit, 11 June 1971)

More school leavers continue their studies

Some 87 per cent of senior high pupils in the Federal Republic, excluding West Berlin, plan to go to study, a survey conducted for the Commission for Educational Planning, the Federal Statistics Office and local bodies reveals.

The survey was conducted in 87,349 pupils in the final year of school. The results showed that 81 per cent of the boys and 87.8 per cent of girls wanted to go on to study. The pumps' output is at most

three watts, researchers have still been unable to construct a similar pump system as that of the heart which, together with its motor, is no bigger than the natural organ.

The system developed by a research team at Berlin's Westend Hospital consists of two pumps driven by a motor outside of the body.

A piece of this radio active material as big as a walnut will give off thirty watts heat for ten years. This heat is sufficient to provide energy for the miniature power station required to drive the pumps.

New blood is sucked into the pump when the gas is withdrawn. The apparatus can be controlled in such a way that it pumps blood through the body at the same rate as a natural heart.

The medical and technical problems of the artificial heart lie in the form and construction of the two ventricles, the pump valves and in the points of contact between the heart apparatus and the natural blood vessels.

Care must also be taken that the blood

corpuscles are not crushed by the mechanical parts of the pump. Finally, the synthetic material used could also change the nature of the blood through constant contact.

The Berlin team avoided the blood

being damaged in this way by employing an extremely refined method. The interior surfaces of the artificial heart were made so rough that the blood formed a type of skin on the synthetic material.

Dr Roos had previously held the view that only socially underprivileged women should take the Pill...

The experiment to give the Pill to

socially underprivileged women in Berlin failed. Dr Roos said, because women were not willing to have themselves described as socially underprivileged.

(*Der Tagesspiegel, 9 June 1971*)

MEDICINE

Researchers develop artificial hearts to overcome rejection problems

Art transplants have always made

headline news but there has never

been the success hoped for. The trans-

planted heart has always been rejected by the patient's organism, often within a matter of months.

Surgeons have still found no way of

overcoming the body's defence mech-

anisms and that is why they are now

concentrating on the development of an

artificial heart.

Twenty research teams throughout the

world are reported to be working on

schemes of this type at present. But it is

still impossible to say if and when

artificial hearts will be able to lengthen

the life span of heart patients.

The heart is the simplest organ in the

body. Basically it is no more than two

pumps and a motor. Engineers would

therefore find it easy to construct an

artificial heart.

Speaking at the 1971 Engineering

Congress in Mainz, Dr F. Wallner of Berlin

stated that the two pumps and the motor

must be kept apart when constructing an

artificial heart.

Although the pumps' output is at most

three watts, researchers have still been

unable to construct a similar pump

system as that of the heart which,

together with its motor, is no bigger than

the natural organ.

The system developed by a research

team at Berlin's Westend Hospital

consists of two pumps driven by a motor

outside of the body.

A neutral gas is forced through two

tubes into the body of each pump chamber

that is cut off from the blood by a

membrane. The blood is thus ejected

from the pump.

New blood is sucked into the pump

when the gas is withdrawn. The apparatus

can be controlled in such a way that it

pumps blood through the body at the

same rate as a natural heart.

The medical and technical problems of

the artificial heart lie in the form and

construction of the two ventricles, the

pump valves and in the points of contact

between the heart apparatus and the

natural blood vessels.

But some interesting

solutions are emerging here. Plutonium

238 for instance can be used.

A piece of this

radio active material as big as a walnut

will give off thirty

watts heat for ten

years. This heat is

sufficient to provide

energy for the miniature

power station required to drive the

pumps.

Wallner believes

that if enough attention

is paid to developing

the system it will be

possible to reduce

the heat and power

sources and the controls

to the size of a cigarette packet. The

■ FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Proposed tax reforms do not go far enough

Stückdienstzeitung

Who likes paying taxes? Mistrust towards any State is built up on such painful experiences. Once it was princes who levied their dues, then came the democracies, but, whoever is in power, it is the man in the street who has to pay up.

When the German Reich was established the State spent about two Marks per capita of the population per annum. Today the figure is about 1,400 Marks, and to the taxpayers' everlasting regret this money is always used in the best possible way.

But there is the other side of the coin. The State system today is far more complicated than ever before and dogged by greater demands that are made on it.

It is not like the days of the prophet Mohammed. In those days the exchequer was supplied with one tenth of the harvest and at the end of the year any surpluses were divided up among the faithful. Today it is a question of bureaucrats tightening their belts and saving.

Nothing is simple about the present tax system. For a start the State coffers are filled from more than fifty vastly different sources, playing-cards and liquor licences for instance. Apart from Bonn, the Federal states and the local governments have to have their slice of the cake as well.

The present tax system does not deserve to be called a "system" at all. It is just a conglomeration. The general good and welfare of the country depend on public expenditure, as does the development of each individual, in a way that scarcely compares with the days when public expenditure hardly went further than paying the watchman and the gendarme.

Nobody likes paying taxes. But people would learn to realize better how essential this unpleasant task is if three requirements were fulfilled. Firstly every Mark that is paid in taxes should be wisely spent, secondly there should be a just tax system and thirdly the whole tax system should be clearer and easier to understand. Justice and simplicity in taxation are of course mutually exclusive. The more one tries to make the tax system just, the more complicated the whole business becomes.

Can the Bonn government proposals that have been put forward, and which at the moment only have a peripheral value for the forthcoming negotiations, meet these criteria?

They also conform to the aim that one of the founders of modern financial science Adolph Wagner (1835-1917) had in mind when he said that the main aim of taxation apart from bringing in revenue for the State was to reform the division of incomes.

This aim is served by the principle of progressive income tax, which the Prussian minister Freiherr von und zum Stein wanted to introduce as long ago as the early nineteenth century.

The first man to have success in this direction was Johannes von Miquel, Reich Finance Minister, one hundred years later. Since then there has been progression with the aim of dividing up wealth more fairly.

The names of conservative politicians who were expert of finances and likewise the name of Matthias Erzberger, the Finance Minister of the Weimar Republic,

are concrete proof of the fact that an optimum tax system is not just a pipe-dream. Chancellor Brandt announced a reform of the fiscal system in his statement of government policy in 1969, claiming that he would base this reform on the principles of the constitutional social welfare State. No democratically elected government today can bypass this.

But no one is leaping around for joy at the latest tax reform proposals despite the packet of changes to the tax system that they involve. Anyway, is this the intention? Is it not better to proceed cautiously rather than going off with a bang?

The present proposals will bring more or less valuable improvements to the fiscal system, but nothing like sweeping reforms. They are marked with the stamp of compromise on all sides.

Certainly the average wage-earner will have his burden lightened with the introduction of lower wages and income taxes (Lohnsteuer and Einkommensteuer) and a doubled tax-free allowance, unified systems of savings encouragement and other measures.

Many of these were justified in their day, but are now anachronistic. There were tax exemptions to be claimed for house-building, ship-building, air travel, development aid projects and others that came from the days of Imperial Germany, such as exemptions for riding-horses and salt for pickling herrings!

The amount of money involved in these tax concessions is estimated to be something like fifteen thousand million Marks, a tidy sum, and although not all of it could be recovered for tax purposes a reform of these concessions would free a large reserve of money which would allow the government to take some of the tax pressure off the ordinary man in the street. Alternatively the extra money levied could be used to carry out some of the reforms which the government longs to make but cannot finance.

There is also a reserve to be found in the delayed payment of income taxes and corporation tax, while the taxman has long been having to juggle around with interest rates — interest on unpaid taxes, interest on excess tax payments. Thousands of millions come and go in this manner at a great pace.

These tax proposals are not far-reaching. They will not achieve a tax system that is fair, easy to understand, and which divides up earnings justly (future earnings, of course; current earnings must not be touched).

Franz Thoma

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 June 1971)

Demands for more legal protection for the taxpayer

Industry has called for more protection in law for the taxpayer when tax reform legislation is introduced. The leading employers associations have communicated with the finance committee of the Bundestag claiming that a number of points in the draft for tax reform in 1974 leave room for improvement.

This aim is served by the principle of progressive income tax, which the Prussian minister Freiherr von und zum Stein wanted to introduce as long ago as the early nineteenth century.

They suggest that the financial administrators should release more binding information. For the taxpayer the right to carry out market research should be granted. The intolerable proliferation of "means tests" for company taxes, wages taxes and social security contributions should be cut back.

The employers associations also consider that charging interest on overdue taxes at the current market rates is unjust since it is almost impossible to administer and creates an icy climate between the auditor and the taxpayer.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 June 1971)

kind of crippling tax on inheritances that the extreme left would like to see introduced. This would have been tantamount to compulsory confiscation.

From this point of view the present tax proposals put forward by the Willy Brandt government must be praised for their moderation. They make things easier for inheritors of small and moderate fortunes, putting an extra burden of taxation on the inheritance of large sums and inheritances by distant relatives.

The present tax proposals are filled with goodwill to all men, but are not sweeping reforms for precisely this reason. The government has given up any idea of improving the world, in favour of gentle measures.

In many respects, however, the new proposals not only fail to go far enough, but also head in the wrong direction. I am referring to special privileges. A cut in the level of tax exemption on life insurances is questionable, since it is detrimental to individual old-age provision plans.

It is wrong to keep the standard level of tax exemption per kilometre for travel to the place of work. Former Finance Minister Alex Möller had a better suggestion, namely that there should be a standardised amount of tax relief for all, no matter where they had to travel to work.

Also the government is doing too little by way of repealing old tax concessions and those that were introduced by Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer in the years following 1945.

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Franz Thoma

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 June 1971)

Economy lives up, Bundesbank maintains

A glance at the economic figures once again, according to the last published by the Bundesbank is

that car buyers are all too good as consumers. For almost two years in months there has been a tendency to sweep reforms for precisely this reason. The government has given up any idea of improving the world, in favour of gentle measures.

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months there has been a tendency to sweep reforms for precisely this reason. The government has given up any idea of improving the world, in favour of gentle measures.

The industry has been stretched to the limit of its production capacity and

for nothing more than an end to all the records it has been breaking.

And there has been no lack of records. All have gone up since the beginning of 1969 and 1970, when 3,600,000 and the year. Investments, too, in the 3,840,000 vehicles respectively were produced in this country, were each dubbed in turn "the best year in German car manufacturing history".

The pessismism of the Motor Manufacturers Association (VDA) is basically a definition of the longed-for normalisation. Accordingly in January 1971 VDA President Heinrich von Brunn said that he was expecting a stagnation of car production. It would even be a blessing if it brought normality with it, he added.

Reaction from the industry came at the end of 1969 — up went prices. Since then VW and Daimler have had to correct their price tags three times. But the high profits of previous years will not be returning in 1971.

Price increases have nasty side-effects.

In the car industry they are almost

political prices. When car prices go up criticism is levelled from all sides. This country's car trade with the rest of the world is a matter of pride. Our car market is one of the world's toughest markets.

Revaluation of the Mark and increased

prices have given the French car manufacturers and Fiat an advantage. Their sales here have profited and German car sales abroad have taken a knock. The export quota dropped from 62 per cent in 1968 to 55 per cent in 1970.

It is for this reason that motor manufacturers have gone all out to make

breakthroughs in precisely this direction.

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■ TECHNOLOGY

Motor vehicles powered by magnetism - thanks to superconductivity

Die Welt

Superconductivity is the apple of a high-tension physicist's eye. Where electric power needs transporting or powerful magnetic fields are required cold and superconductivity solve hitherto insuperable problems.

Already there are large-scale technological projects in progress that for the time being rely on conventionally-generated magnetic fields but are designed solely with the subsequent use of superconductivity in mind.

The pilot vehicle for magnetic field driving and linear motor propulsion, a major development recently unveiled in Munich, is one such project.

The present vehicle is the result of two and a half years' development and was built by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm. It is so far the only passenger transport vehicle in existence that is worked and propelled exclusively by magnetic fields.

Even though the magnetic fields do no work in the strict physical sense of the word a considerable amount of electric power is, oddly enough, needed to maintain them. Almost all of this additional current is converted into useless heat that is passed on to the immediate surroundings.

Scientists and engineers have long been on the lookout for a way of generating controlled magnetic fields that do not depend on a powerful input of electric current to keep going.

Now even a child knows, though he may not necessarily be consciously aware of the fact, that the problem can in principle be solved. A common or garden kiddies' magnet is an example of loss-free magnetism.

Atomic currents, maintained by friction-free orbiting electrons, create microscopic magnetic fields that are permanent in the case of ferromagnetic metals such as iron, nickel and cobalt.

There is a limit to the power of magnetic fields generated in this way. The limit is reached when all elements functioning as magnets are poled in the same way. As far as magnetism is concerned the metal is then saturated.

The fields needed for particle accelerators and magnetically-powered vehicles cannot be generated by means of permanent magnets of any reasonable size. Besides, it is virtually impossible to

regulate permanent, conventional magnets either swiftly or accurately, let alone to switch them off.

It has been known since 1820, however, that magnetic fields can be generated by means of microscopic currents. Unfortunately, though, they encounter friction in metallic conductors.

The continual clashes between conductive electrons and the metal atoms create such resistance that power can only be maintained by a continual supply of current from outside.

The electric power that maintains the current is converted exclusively into heat. This is all to the good in heaters and irons but in cables and electromotors it is superfluous, harmful and expensive.

Sixty years ago the phenomenon of superconductivity was discovered. At temperatures of less than ten degrees on the Kelvin scale (near absolute zero)

the specific resistance of a number of metals suddenly drops to virtually nil.

Resistance jumps of more than one to the power of sixteen have been observed. This, for instance, means that all but a tenth billionth of the current stays in circulation and next to none is lost due to resistance.

Superconductivity is the result of the complex interaction of heat waves and de Broglie waves (phonons and electrons). The theory is mathematically complex and still not perfect in detail but scientific use of the phenomenon proceeds.

Both the two-mill linear accelerator in

Stanford and the CERN II synchrotron under construction near Geneva will be equipped in the foreseeable future with superconductive hollow conductors and electromagnets respectively.

At Karlsruhe nuclear research centre a new low-temperature unit was recently

Hard on the heels of economic nuclear fusion

Solar Fire on Earth was the title Ernst von Kluon chose for a recent TV programme on the problems of controlled nuclear fusion. The programme was filmed at the Institute of Plasma Physics at Garching, near Munich.

Considerable progress has been made in the field of high-temperature plasma physics, the science of heating ionised gases to the temperatures in question, but there is still no container capable of holding "superheated" plasma for any length of time.

The only material that will not vanish in this internal heat is a magnetic field.

Superheated plasma is, as it were, too hot to handle and magnetic fields are, in every sense of the word, incalculable.

Containing high-temperature plasma for even a fraction of a second is an infinitely difficult task.

If work on nuclear fusion proves to no avail then plasma dynamics are bound to have been the chief obstacle.

Construction of a nuclear fusion reactor is not planned for the foreseeable future, though, and there is as yet no way of telling whether controlled nuclear fusion will ever be an economic proposition.

Temperatures of a hundred million degrees centigrade and more are an essential prerequisite if nuclear fusion is ever to be triggered off.

taken into service. Developed the unit reaches temperatures 271.4 degrees centigrade (18 Kelvin) and can liquefy 100 helium an hour.

This unit, which is capable intended for use in cooling conductive linear proton accelerators, a superconductive particle separator, high-tension physics, is the only kind in Europe and comparable a device of similar size at Stanford, California.

On both sides of the Atlantic hope that superconductivity will help considerably to increase performance of particle acceleration.

At present the Stanford linear accelerator generates a mere 20,000 electron volts. There are plans to increase the power to 100,000 million electron volts. The characteristic smell is particularly evident when a vehicle is left standing in the sun. Heat makes the fuel evaporate and no matter how new the vehicle is, a surplus of fuel also develops in stop and go city traffic. Part of it is bound to escape and cause the unmistakable smell of unburnt hydrocarbons.

The new European accelerator is designed to accelerate particles up to 300,000 million electron volt.

Both the two-mill linear accelerator in

Stanford and the CERN II synchrotron under way and there is talk of GeV too.

It is superconductivity that makes

Klaus Bruns

(Die Welt, 16 June 1971)

dron plasma in a cylinder having long and forty centimetres in diameter a temperature of over 100 million degrees centigrade.

With the aid of an ultra strong magnetic field the plasma was held for a millionth of a second.

Temperatures of sixty million degrees centigrade have been reached in similar experiments elsewhere, at Garching, for instance.

Three factors needed first to be clarified:

Active carbon is highly porous pure

carbon consisting of particles with a large surface area in relation to overall density.

They catch the substances that are to be

filtered off, in this case droplets of petrol

or diesel oil.

Degussa of Wolfgang, near Hanau,

manufacturers of active carbon, have

joined forces with the motor industry to

develop an efficient protective system

based on their raw material.

According to Dr Georg Brugger, head

of the department of agricultural production

at the Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Agriculture in Stuttgart, the motor car

has already taken its toll of foodstuffs

grown alongside autobahns and busy

through roads.

High lead counts have been recorded

100 and 200 yards away from the road in

question and vintners are increasingly

being confronted by the problem too.

A Munich medical journal has mentioned

the danger of poisoning in connection

with wine containing grapes pressed on

strips of land parallel to the autobahn.

Roads need only to be tarred or

asphalted while the grapes are ripening

for wines from nearby vineyards to be

completely spoiled.

Even though reliable statistics may not

8 July 1971

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THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

TECHNOLOGY

Benzine vapour is an additional pollution hazard

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Both the two-mill linear accelerator in

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(Die Welt, 16 June 1971)

being used experimentally and the research engineers had to find out to what extent its filtration capacity changed in the course of use and what, if any, damage it sustained as a result of direct contact with liquid hydrocarbons.

For the time being all Volkswagen scheduled for export to the United States are being fitted out with an active carbon cartridge now that proof positive has been provided that this system fulfils the clean air regulations in force in North America since the beginning of this year.

The American specifications are particularly strict. Only an extremely small maximum amount of hydrocarbons may be emitted by the exhaust system and the clean air device must function without requiring servicing for at least 12,000 miles or 20,000 kilometres.

Better late than never, the Americans have gone a long way towards combating air pollution with the clean exhaust regulations. They are something this country too could well adopt. Technology is ready and waiting.

Hermann Droscha
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 June 1971)

Autobahns harm neighbouring fields, agricultural expert maintains

grown alongside autobahns and busy

through roads.

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Roads need only to be tarred or

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for wines from nearby vineyards to be

completely spoiled.

Even though reliable statistics may not

be available the only conclusion that can be reached is that agricultural production alongside autobahns and through roads must be brought to a halt.

Dr Brugger feels, however, that this is not the solution to the problem. Even if

only a fifty-metre strip of land alongside trunk roads is declared unsafe for agricultural production 100,000 hectares, or 247,000 acres, of farmland would have to be written off.

The only feasible solution, Dr Brugger feels, is to ban leading of motor fuels altogether.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 15 June 1971)

VDA suggestions

Continued from page 11

programmed driving would be an ideal

solution to the problem of our over-

crowded streets at a reasonable cost.

But there is talk in the report of the highest degree of automation on the roads, complete automatic control of the car. However this would require special roads. If such roads were built and cars were adapted it would be possible theoretically to control steering, overtaking, lane changing and the like fully automatically. But research into this idea is still in its infancy.

But needless to say there are many other ways in which our roads and the way we use them can be made more efficient.

Recently it was decided to extend the length of school holidays from seventy-five to ninety days starting in 1973. But nevertheless it would be possible to ease the burden on the roads and wear on the nerves of motorists even more if sliding

working hours, which is becoming a popular system in the country and to spread the rush hour over a longer period, was accompanied by flexible shop opening and closing and business holidays.

Another way to relieve the pressure on roads during the busy period would be to restrict delivery vans, building materials vehicles and other such traffic.

Finally another point that the automobile Manufacturers Association has set up for discussion is restrictions on heavy and awkward lorries as well as selected 'clearways' where cars are allowed to stop in any circumstances.

Parked and waiting cars are a hindrance to the traffic flow and their removal would help keep things moving.

The automobile industry has suggested that research should be carried out on the possibility of delivery vans being produced to shops at night.

Siegfried Wartenburg
(Das Parlament, 16 June 1971)

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■ THIS ODD WORLD

Keen bidding at Bundesbahn lost property sales

It must be an exertion to stare at the bright spring sunshine that comes through the high windows of Düsseldorf Central Station, falling on seventy to eighty people who are listening tensely.

Right at the front by the feet of the man who is offering a flesh-coloured lady's corset, a real piece of armour for an enormous woman, is the best place to stand if you want to get in first when the Bundesbahn lost-property department announces items lost, stolen or strayed.

And the little old lady at the front has just proved the point by putting in a bid for three Marks, though Heaven knows what she would want with such a gigantic piece of lingerie.

In the front row they are putting in bids of two or three Marks for items such as toilet sets with toothbrushes or cutlery.

The men, real old-age pensioners peaking out from under flat caps slyly tend to stick more to the sides. Obviously one of them is an expert on lady's umbrellas. He has quickly managed to collect a number of these brightly coloured items. Perhaps he now has as many lady's umbrellas as he has granddaughters.

The crowd in the middle of the Bundesbahn auction room are a motley lot. Young women, old fellows, Por-

Frankfurter Allgemeine

guese, Italians, Turks. And then there are travellers with time to kill, or the down-and-outs who always have time to kill. These lonely people are drawn here by the crowd.

There are mothers with children, businessmen, students. One youth is wearing a leather jacket, blond locks flowing down over his collar. He creates quite a stir by asking the auctioneer a question that is meant rather rhetorically: "When are you putting reefer under the hammer, mate?"

But the auctioneer is more amused by the wag who beats him to the punch as he holds up a rather expensive looking leather attaché case and before the people who have lost them apply. Railway officials at Wuppertal-Mirke attempt to bring together again the lost property and its lost owner!

The auctioneer, a Bundesbahn employee, reacts to this with good humour. He splices the everyday nature of his work with the cries of a barrow-boy: "You can get all you want here! If you need a new set of teeth or a peg leg, we've got it!"

The bit about the wooden leg is no exaggeration. At the station building at Wuppertal-Mirke on the old Rhine line there is a room in which officials of the lost property office of the Bundesbahn (Wuppertal and Essen railway region) have decorated a ghoulish wall with false, feet, arms, legs and the like.

These are items that cannot be auctioned. All objects left behind in trains, waiting-rooms, toilets and restaurants end up at Wuppertal-Mirke. Also anything that is left more than 28 days in

has been left a bequest.

The pleasant news of this bequest came to the small village from Maryland, in America, where recently John Weberspals died, aged 82.

John Weberspals left the greater part of his wealth, approximately one and a half million dollars, to the village where he was born, but which he left in 1910, and has since then never returned.

John Weberspals was one of those who left Germany to seek their fortune in the wide world. Increased industrialisation made it difficult for these people to earn their living in the agricultural system in which they grew up, made it difficult for them to provide for their large families.

Because there were no enough jobs in the industrial sector many of these people had to pack their bags and sail for the land of "unlimited opportunities" to build up a new life.

John Weberspals, born into a family of basket weavers, roamed the whole world before he settled in America. There he made his fortune like a hero from a novel or a film. He began as a dishwasher and ended up as a head waiter at a deluxe hotel — with a great deal of money in the bank.

But this riches did not come easily. He had to work hard, save his money rigidly and he had a little luck.

Weberspals never married and he lived a modest and withdrawn existence. His neighbours had no idea that he was so rich. Probably he made out his will in favour of his birthplace in a moment of homesickness.

The money in the legacy is to be used to build in Redwitz an old people's house. But in Redwitz today there is not a soul who remembers the man who has so suddenly popped up.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 June 1971)

Even the fruit isn't safe at official entertainment

Twice during receptions in the Black Forest a huge side of ham disappeared. It was assumed that high school delegates "pinched" one ham valued at eighty Marks. It was replaced but was again "pinched" at a reception given for university officials.

The Federal state of Rhineland-Palatinate has an annual budget of 200,000 Marks for entertainment. It not only has to cover the costs involved in providing small presents usually ashtrays with the state emblem embazoned on it — but also books and bottles of wine, as well as the large receptions.

But it is not only cigarettes and cigars that are in temptation to official guests.

An allowance of 20 Marks per person is allowed at official receptions. This sum has to provide cold buffet and half a litre of wine.

Past experience has shown that mem-

and also because many trains end at one of the Ruhr termini.

Most lost property comes from Dortmund, about 10,000 items every year. There are between 50,000 and 60,000 pieces of lost property at Wuppertal-Mirke (a suitcase containing any number of separate items is classed as one piece by the railways).

This is the coordination point to which the lost items come and the people who have lost them apply. Railway officials at Wuppertal-Mirke attempt to bring together again the lost property and its lost owner!

There are many reasons why someone who has lost something on the railways never puts in an appearance. Sometimes the reasons are quite harmless. Often, when a left luggage locker is opened after a couple of days there is nothing inside but a pair of worn-out shoes or an old suit. These are looked after at the left-luggage office for a further 28 days and are then disposed of. In these days when unwanted items are a problem and dumping is rife left-luggage lockers are a cheap place for dumping.

Often there are criminal motives. Objects that have been stolen are left in lockers until the heat dies down and the criminal feels he can safely pick them up again. But then, before he can come and collect his stolen property he is caught and thrown inside a different kind of locker.

The Yugoslav who has just acquired a blazer and pair of flannels for eight Marks is not likely to be too bothered about who owned it previously.

But an onlooker who has seen the purchase smiles wryly and remarks that not long ago he had tried to give away his old clothes to a charitable organisation, but could not find any takers.

Even the fruit isn't safe at official entertainment

Members of academic associations are interested in economising at official receptions and in fact expect to be "lifted" something to take away while

The top eighteen clubs in professional football in this country are being overwhelmed by a flood of accusations, denials and counter-accusations and both the innocent and the guilty have been at the receiving end.

The habitual cocktail party guest

to be able to go to one reception per

thirty in the evening until eight

from eight onwards to be guest at

the Federal state government of the municipality of Mainz.

"The flowers bought to decora-

and reception rooms at official guests

are usually given to the cleaning staff

and waiters who have worked at the

reception," a spokesman for the M

protocol office said. And he re-

asonably that sometimes these

receptions when some flowers were

for these people to have as perks.

Dietrich Lohse

(Die Welt, 11 June 1971)



Something old

In Bamberg, Bavaria, there is a town hall in a river. That is one of Germany's most beautiful town halls and is built as a pillar of a bridge and a river crossing wonder. Never have there been such suspensions. The German Unesco Commission plans to whitewash and such ardent

protests that one party or the other

is at

the

driven

snow.

is

the

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city

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old